

TROUBLES OF OOKALA PEOPLE

The proposed liquidation of the Ookala Sugar Plantation Company is not the result of any inability to reach an agreement concerning an extension of the leases of the plantation lands (though the question of leases had some weight in the matter), as reported more or less sensationally in the Star yesterday afternoon, according to the following letter written by George H. Robertson, the company's treasurer, to the Advertiser. Mr. Robertson quoted an editorial from the Star, which states that "the inability of the government and Ookala plantation to agree upon terms of land leases, resulting in the liquidation of the company, is the first failure to agree of this kind, among many possible ones," and says:

"Editor Advertiser: The enclosed slip is cut from the editorial column of this afternoon's Star. In this connection I beg to say the Star has been misinformed as to the question of government leases, being the direct cause of the proposed liquidation of the Ookala Sugar Plantation Co. It is simply a combination of unfavorable circumstances that has moved the directors to bring the matter before the stockholders for action. The charter of incorporation of this company will expire by its own limitation on October 1st, 1908."

"GEO. H. ROBERTSON,
"Treasurer O. S. P. Co."

In addition to the letter Mr. Robertson said:

"It has been considered for several months past on the part of the agents advisable to notify the directors of the plantation that it would not be convenient to continue as agents."

The proforma statement of possibilities was drawn up by the treasurer and unofficially presented to the largest individual stockholders who in turn presented it to the directors.

"The result was that the matter was taken up by the directors in a formal manner, when it was decided to place the whole question before the stockholders. Of course the charter of the company could be renewed, but the question seems to be whether the stockholders would not rather draw out now and place their money to better advantage."

At the meeting of the directors, held on the twenty-third instant, the statement of the possibilities was considered and a resolution in the matter was passed, calling a special meeting of the stockholders and concluding as follows:

"Whereas, It was further shown that the corporation is at further disadvantage by reason of the fact that almost its entire landed estate used for cane is leasehold (about two hundred (200) acres being owned in fee), and (2) that with the renewal of every lease higher rentals are demanded, (2) that the agents are not prepared to finance the corporation after July 1, 1908, as a going concern, (3) that the bonds of the corporation, \$80,000, are due in 1908, and it is uncertain whether or not same can be floated anew, or the bonded debt reorganized, (4) that in the twenty-eight years of its existence this company has paid but 2 1/2 per cent in dividends, making evident that it is a property not advantageously located or possible to operate with any certainty of a reasonable profit."

"Therefore, Be it resolved by this board of directors that it recommend to the shareholders at a special meeting to be called for the purpose December 14, 1907, that it proceed to liquidate its affairs along the lines indicated by the foregoing memorandum for the benefit of the shareholders, it being understood that the present agents will if desired continue to act as agents of the corporation during such process of liquidation."

The notice calling the special meeting explained the object fully, as follows:

"The object of the above-called meeting is covered by a resolution passed at a meeting of the board of directors held this day, as follows:

"Whereas, At a meeting of the directors of the Ookala Sugar Plantation Co., held this day, the following memorandum showing the probable result of liquidating the affairs of the corporation was submitted and considered by the board, viz:

"Proforma memoranda of possible outcome for stockholders of the Ookala Sugar Plantation Co., should the plantation go into liquidation.

"Estimated debts to agents on Jan. 1, 1908 \$75,000
One year's expenses—Est'd. Jan. 1, 1908 to Jan. 1, 1909, no planting to be done 140,000

Estimated crop for 1908—
763 acres plant @ 2 1/2 2384 T.
674 acres ratoons @ 2 1348

5732 tons @ \$60 3732
223,920

Balance credit Jan. 1, 1909 \$ 8,920
Estimated crop for 1909—
825 acres plant @ 2 1/2 3982.5
1165.5 acres ratoons @ 2 2331

2 2331
5804 tons @ \$60 348,240

Estimated expenses for 1909 \$129,000
Bonds to be paid 80,000
209,000

Balance credit Jan. 1, 1910, payable to stockholders \$157,160
Estimated crop for 1910 (strip off ratoons)—
1100 acres ratoons 18 to 22 months' growth @ 2 2200
500 acres ratoons 14 to 17 months' growth @ 1 1/2 625

2825
2825 tons @ \$60 169,500
6 mos. expenses, say @ \$7500 45,000

Balance credit July 1, 1910 \$124,500
Sell real estate, mules, buildings, locomotives, landing machinery, wagons, wire cables, sundry tools 25,000
Sell mill machinery, say 40,000

STATEMENT BY THE ENGINEERS

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)
Editor Advertiser: In reference to the article in the Advertiser November 27, 1907, under the heading, "The Whole Story Told," I request space to insert the other side of the story, which is as follows:

The marine engineers of Honolulu in their efforts to obtain an increase of wages have considered it a matter concerning only the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company and themselves, and, believing their cause to be a just and honorable one, did not court publicity or endeavor to enlist public sympathy through the press.

But since the I. I. S. N. Co. have made public all the correspondence on the subject between the marine engineers and themselves, the engineers now feel that in justice to themselves they should comment on their side of the case and present some of the more important causes that led up to their request for an increase of wages.

Some twelve months ago the captains of the I. I. S. N. Co. made a threatening demand for an increase of wages and gave the company a very short time in which to comply, and their demands were met, and as the wage-schedule proposed by the engineers has been published, I herewith enclose the schedule presented and put into effect by the captains in the Inter-Island employ:

First class—Kinau, Claudine, Mauna, Lea.

Second class—Maul, Helene, W. G. Hall, Mikahala.

Third class—Likelike, Iwalani, Kauai, Noleau, Nihau, Ke Au Hou, Kailani.

Schedule for masters will be as follows: First class, \$185 per month; second class, \$175 per month; third class, \$165 per month.

Allowance for board increased to \$1 per day, or 33 1/3 cents per meal, extra compensation at the rate of \$10 to be paid to masters of vessels which are required to give their services on Sundays or legal holidays in conveying excursionists, emigrants or upon being dispatched on special trips conveying cargo to or from any port, where Sundays or legal holidays are consumed in so doing.

This success of the captains made the engineers sit up and take notice and wonder if they, also, could not get a raise on the increased cost of living in Honolulu, and, knowing they would not get any raise in pay without asking for it, determined on the 14th of September to present a new and increased scale of wages to the I. I. S. N. Co. and ask for a conference, which the already published correspondence shows took place. At the conference the engineers were complimented by the directors of the I. I. S. N. Co. for the gentlemanly and courteous manner in which they had presented their case.

As the correspondence also shows, the result of the conference was a small advance in wages by the I. I. S. N. Co., but before the association had had sufficient time to consider their proposition and signify their acceptance or rejection, the I. I. S. N. Co. attempted to force this advance on the first few men that went to the pay window, no doubt hoping thereby to commit the whole by the actions of a few; but the scheme failed. The engineers then rejected the company's offer and reiterated their original request, and met with a refusal. It was then up to the men to continue under the old schedule or resign, which latter alternative they have chosen.

When arbitration was suggested by the I. I. S. N. Co., many of these resignations had been sent in and the men had taken their stand, and to accept arbitration at that stage of affairs would appear like an act of repugnance on their part and weaken their case. If the I. I. S. N. Co. had proposed arbitration instead of attempting to force their arbitrary advance, the same would, no doubt, have been cheerfully accepted at that time.

The fact that the cost of living has increased in Hawaii is potent to all, as witness the action of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, November 14, in recommending an increase of salaries of Federal Territorial officers for the same cause.

The engineers feel that they are entitled to the same consideration as other responsible officers of the I. I. S. N. Co., as the cost of living is the same to both.

This increased cost of living is also manifest all over the United States, as new and increased wage-schedules have been successfully put into operation lately by the marine engineers in New York and on the Great Lakes and on the Pacific Coast. They expect a new schedule to go into effect the first of January, 1908. The increase of wages the engineers ask for will not embarrass the company financially, as the total amount asked for would not decrease the monthly dividends five cents per share.

H. G. WOOTTEN,
Secretary.

AN INQUIRY ANSWERED.

A gentleman at Bembel, Rhodessa, writes to inquire where Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can be procured. He says he has learned of the good effects resulting from its use, and as children in that locality are often subject to coughs, he desired to give it a trial. This remedy may be procured from any store or chemist. For coughs, colds and croup there is nothing better, and as it contains no injurious substance it can be given to the smallest child with perfect security. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

Sugar Factors Co. stock, say 22,000

Settlements for unexpired leases, say 25,000

1196,500

A total of \$343,660, or \$12.74 per share to the stockholder."

GREAT MIXUP TAKES PLACE OVER WALLACH

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Vaudeville is the word to describe the situation the Wallach matter developed at yesterday's conference of the Committee of Ten with the Board of Health. What seemed to have been settled at the like conference of last week became very much unsettled whenever the performance opened.

When the curtain was rung down it was for a continuation of the performance next week.

It was Wallach's new conditions, signed by him and presented by the Ten, which upset everything. Readers already know what the new stipulations of the proposed healer are—simply (1) that he, accompanied by three of that committee, should be permitted to go to Molokai and pass upon the twelve patients to be selected by a committee of five physicians, and (2) that he have a key to the outer as well as the inner gate of the Kalihl receiving station.

For President Pinkham the first surprise was in store. After relating, in his regular business message to the board, the communications, written and oral, which had passed between himself and Chairman Lane upon the question of amending the conditions, it seemed to take for granted that the Board would practically comply with the amended conditions, at least so far as giving Mr. Wallach selective privileges were concerned. This is what he said:

"I stated that Board had no wish to force an unaccepting patient on J. Lor Wallach and that he could reject any presented to him by giving his reasons in writing. The Board will in my opinion submit the patients to said Wallach before any examination by five physicians as the expense of such examination would be saved in case said Wallach elected to reject such patient."

"Other patients will be presented to Mr. Wallach until the stipulated twelve are secured, provided such a number voluntarily present themselves."

Mr. Pinkham, in opening what the Board would do, evidently reckoned without the other members of the majority that his casting vote had constituted last week. For here the funny business started.

Dr. Wayson, who had stood all along for giving Wallach a trial, now assumed the demeanor of a member of the Territorial Medical Association. He stood up for the dignity of the purfush. Wallach, in asking to be placed on an equal footing with "five reputable physicians," had reached the limit.

Therefore the doctor demanded a categorical answer from Wallach's sponsors as to whether or not the new conditions were an ultimatum.

Mr. Robinson, who had changed his position with the president last week, now emphatically denounced Wallach as a faker who did not desire to have his claims tested.

Mr. Kalauekalan even voted at the meeting to refuse Wallach a hearing.

On the other hand—and more fun to it—the two out of the three irreconcilable opponents of having the Board have anything to do with Wallach now appeared as his champions. At least they wanted the Board to treat Wallach with the respect due to him as one of the Board's own licensed practitioners. They stood alone in voting to give Wallach a personal hearing when he had asked for it.

Mr. Smith wanted to have Wallach treated as a man.

Dr. Baldwin thought the Board's license ought to be treated as a gentleman. His irony was a little biting.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The matter was introduced through the message as stated. In the course of the proceedings the correspondence was read.

President Pinkham, on calling up to the Committee of Ten to present its case, the Board did not know Mr. Wallach. He had dealt with the Committee of Seven at the Settlement. He did not know whether the Board desired him to make a statement. He could make a statement of what occurred at the Settlement.

"All I want to know," Dr. Wayson warmly interjected, "is whether Wallach refuses to accept the conditions if he is not allowed to visit the Settlement."

Senator Lane, chairman of the Ten, started to answer by referring to his official reply to the president's notification of the agreement. Then he gave the now familiar reasons that had influenced the committee in endorsing Wallach's new conditions. Wallach thought it would be inhuman to bring patients down here who might have to be sent back to Molokai in the event of his finding them unacceptable for his treatment at Kalihl. After discussing the matter pro and con the committee decided that the amendments requested were reasonable.

Dr. Wayson said it mattered not whether Wallach visited the Settlement or not. Whether the patients had other diseases was a matter entirely to be decided by the physicians. As a physician of the Board he had always been willing to support the Hawaiians in their desires, but he now thought it was going just a little too far to ask that Wallach, and not the physicians, should decide whether patients had other diseases than leprosy. Wallach merely wanted to go to Molokai to visit the Settlement and make a sensation as he had been trying to do all the time.

"I do not think," the doctor continued, "you can get five reputable physicians to consent to it. I have stood by you all through," he said to Lane and the others, "but if Wallach is to be allowed to dictate anything he pleases it will ball the thing all up."

Mr. Lane went into explanations, when Dr. Wayson told him that two of the five physicians were to be selected by the Ten themselves.

"If you have no confidence in the physicians of your own selection—"

Committeeman Mossman broke into

the doctor's speech to add to Lane's explanations, telling of the reluctance of people at the Settlement to be separated from relatives, the pain of disappointment which would be occasioned by sending any patients back, etc.

Dr. Wayson in turn interrupted the Democratic leader to inform him—waving a paper—that the conditions were from the Molokai people themselves.

"If I had a cure," he went on to say, "I would agree to be locked up five years. You are willing to support the Board of Health?"

"Yes," Mossman replied.

"And you want to prevent heart-burning among the people at Molokai? Then you ought to stand by the agreement made by the people."

Mr. Pinkham, on the confinement question, said the Board was responsible. "If Wallach has a key to the outside and inside gates, where does the Board get off? The Board would have no way of knowing whether he is attending to his business or not. He might absent himself for days at a time."

Dr. Wayson, again addressing the committee, said he had been in their country thirteen years. For a time he was in charge of the Kalihl station, where he had seen people die not only from leprosy, but other diseases. When therefore he asked them to have a little respect for his profession, and to leave the selection of the twelve patients to five reputable physicians, they ought to comply. "If Wallach has any honesty in him," Dr. Wayson concluded, "he will not insist on these things. And if you are honest you will not encourage him in his objections."

Mr. Notley then rose and made a legal discourse on the elements of an agreement, arguing that there must be more than one party to a compact. Mr. Pinkham stopped him to ask if he was not aware that when the lepers were asked about the selection of patients they said they would attend to that matter themselves.

"That may be all right," the Home Rule leader replied, "but that does not say that Wallach should not be there."

Mr. Pinkham informed him that in their last communication the Seven said Wallach was to treat them at Kalihl and not at Molokai.

Mr. Notley murmured something about the Committee of Ten being held to everything and Wallach having nothing to do with his own business.

Wayson and Pinkham speaking at once told him the Ten had assumed all responsibility.

Mr. Notley said Wallach was ready to take the patients right away without waiting for those expensive buildings.

"In other words, you want to run the Board of Health," the president retorted.

Mr. Notley reminded him that one of the conditions was that a legal form of agreement was to be drawn up after they came to an understanding. "That is not the question I asked," Dr. Wayson sharply remarked. "It is, Does he refuse to enter on the experiment unless he is allowed to go to Molokai?"

Mr. Smith asked to be excused from voting on the new proposals, on the ground that the Board should not treat with Wallach at all except under the agreement passed after reconsideration last week.

"But if the Board is going to treat with Wallach at all," the speaker observed, "it should treat him as a man and not bind him down to conditions."

Mr. Harvey quoted a prominent citizen who did not believe in Wallach, but who said he should have every opportunity he wanted.

Mr. Robinson said: "It seems to me now—what I have never said before—that Wallach is a faker by the way he is crawling out of the matter. He is a real faker. He is pitting himself against five physicians. It seems to me now he does not know anything at all about diseases. I do not believe in allowing him to go to the Settlement to make a sensation. I shall vote accordingly."

Mr. Wallach here asked if he might be allowed to say a few words.

Dr. Wayson moved he be refused permission, as the Board was not dealing with him, but with the Committee of Ten.

The motion was put and declared carried, no hand being raised against it.

"Thank you, gentlemen," Wallach said meekly.

Mr. Lane said if the Board agreed to the amendments Wallach would sign all the conditions. The committee regarded the amendments of minor importance. Wallach had signed the agreement with the committee to accept the conditions if amended.

Dr. Baldwin now caused a diversion. "I did not understand Dr. Wayson's motion," he remarked; "I thought it was to allow Mr. Wallach to speak."

"I think the Board made a great mistake in allowing Mr. Wallach to practise medicine, but since the Board has shown its confidence in Mr. Wallach it should treat him as a gentleman. If we give him a license to practise medicine we should not treat him as a criminal. I think his request for a key to the outer gate should be granted. With regard to allowing him to go to the Settlement, I am not so sure about that, for fear that he may cause a sensation and make trouble."

Reconsideration was suggested by the president. Dr. Baldwin moved, seconded by Mr. Smith, that the vote be reconsidered, but only the mover and seconder voted for the motion.

Dr. Wayson said he objected to the amendments only on the single point of Wallach's going to Molokai. Answering the president he said he had not read the proposals through, there-

ACQUITTED OF LIQUOR SELLING

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Suzuki and Soyo Suzuki, Japanese man and wife, were put on trial before U. S. Judge Dole yesterday for carrying on business of retail dealer in liquors without the special tax. The place of their alleged traffic was Waluku. Assistant District Attorney Dunne appeared for the United States and Judge Humphreys for the defendants.

These twelve men were sworn to try the case: W. F. Heilbron, W. S. Terry, E. C. Bond, S. A. Walker, F. H. Kibbey, J. N. Wood, E. A. McInerney, John Effner, J. H. Schnack, J. J. Macdonald, Samuel Parker and Daniel Lovell. A verdict of not guilty was returned in the afternoon. One of the principal witnesses against the couple was a Porto Rican who said he had obtained a drink at their house one night.

COUNTERFEITER'S PENALTY.

Six months at hard labor and a fine of \$100 and costs made up the penalty imposed by Judge Dole on Kim Yong Hun, the Korean convicted of having in possession a counterfeit dollar.

THE INDICTED PERSONS.

Arraignments were among the orders of the day before Judge Dole. Melville M. Harmon, subornation of perjury; George Kekauoha and Jennie K. Kekauoha, perjury, had pleas continued until December 7.

Louis Florkoff's plea to larceny was continued until November 23, when the court will assign counsel for his defense.

FEARFUL SEIZURES OF PAIN

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills Removed a Dozen Large Stones and Relieved the Pain.

Joseph Deloge, of Renton, Wash., U. S. A., writes of his wonderful cure.

He says: "I think the alkali water of the West affected my kidneys. I began to have pain in the back, headache and dizzy spells. I was so stiff and lame it hurt me to work. I came to Seattle, but the change of climate did not help me. It was dangerous for me to work at my trade. Once I was taken with a dizzy spell when walking along the ground. The urine at this time was thick, red and ill smelling. Soon I was taken with an awful pain in the groin. I thought I had appendicitis. In agony I went to a doctor. He said gall stones, and administered morphine to ease my pain. He gave me some effervescent salts and said it would dissolve the stones, but it didn't."

"Soon after this, I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and began using them faithfully. The treatment very quickly began to dissolve the stone. It crumbled and came out in the urine, in the form of a sandy, gritty sediment. For several days this continued, and the grit was so thick it could be scraped off the bottom of the vessel in large quantities. One day the urine stopped flowing, and I was taken with a frightful pain. It kept up all through the hours of the night. There was constant desire to urinate, but could not pass a drop. In the morning that big stone I sent you came out, and was followed with a rush of blood in the urine. Next came the smaller stones, and then more sand and grit."

"The suffering was something terrible, but I began to feel well right after. Backache, headache, and dizziness disappeared, and I picked up in health and strength. My whole system felt the benefit. I am sure Doan's Backache Kidney Pills saved my life. I have never had an attack of gravel or kidney trouble since."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and druggists at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu.

Before he would move to defer further consideration of the matter for one week.

"Why don't we settle it up?" Mr. Smith asked. "I thought it was all settled last week."

Mr. Pinkham asked him if he had looked it over.

"I do not intend to vote," Mr. Smith answered. "I will take no part in allowing Wallach to treat the lepers."

Dr. Wayson said there was only one thing he wanted to know, and repeated his demand to be informed if Wallach made his experiment depend on permission for him to visit Molokai.

"He will not agree," Mr. Lane said, "unless the amendments are made."

Mr. Pinkham, on a remark about the loss of time from deferring a decision, said there was no need to worry, as they had fifty-nine days before things were ready.

Dr. Baldwin asked why not ask for the opinion of the Committee of Seven. He moved this be done and it was voted that the president write to the Molokai committee asking them whether they would let the thing drop entirely or agree to Wallach's new conditions.

Dr. Wayson's motion to postpone further consideration for one week then carried, followed by a vote to adjourn.

Members of the Board present were President Pinkham, Fred. C. Smith, Dr. W. D. Baldwin, Mark P. Robinson, D. Kalauekalan and Dr. Wayson. Of the Committee of Ten were in attendance Senator John C. Lane, C. K. Notley, Herbert J. Mossman, Supervisor Frank R. Harvey, William White, J. M. Pospoe, J. K. Hakulo and Supervisor Jos. J. Fern. Doctor J. Lor Wallach, licentiate of the Board, was also present.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

LITTLE WAIF IS MOTHERED

Here is an intensely pathetic story of genuine human motherhood gathered from the ordinarily dry routine of judicial proceedings. It is of a beautiful child cruelly abandoned in the street at birth, but rescued by a good Samaritan reincarnate in the person of a motherly native woman, who nurtures the babe to strength and vigor. Now she claims it as her own child and, to assure herself of its possession and the infant of a comfortable home, she rivets her motherhood upon the little waif by the inviolable sanction of law.

William Moses Kapu, as his new mother names him, is a handsome boy of almost perfectly white skin, who bids fair to grow up an honor to his warm-hearted preserver.

A decree of adoption by Judge De Bolt gives Malle Iuko the charge of William Moses Kapu, with all the relations of parent and child including the latter's right of inheritance. The child's biography thus far, as related by his adoptive mother in her petition, is as follows:

"That William Moses Kapu, of the age of ten months," the petition declared, "is a child found by this petitioner on the night of January 18, 1907, on Queen street, in said Honolulu, said child having apparently been born but a few hours and deserted by its mother."

"That your petitioner does not know who the parents of said child are, and no one has made any claim to said child since said 18th day of January, 1907."

"That your petitioner has had the care, control and custody of said child from January 18, 1907, to the present time."

"That your petitioner is desirous of adopting said child so that it shall sustain toward her the legal relation of child and parent, with all of the privileges and duties appertaining to such relationship, and with full rights of inheritance from and through each other to the same extent as if said child were the petitioner's own child."

"And your petitioner further says that she is able and willing to adopt said child; to give it a comfortable home and such care and support as it may need."

Charles F. Peterson represented the petitioner. As his contribution of sympathy for the rescued waif he gave his services in the adoption proceedings free.

HAWAIIAN HOTEL UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

Despite all rumors to the contrary, this popular hotel is not only open for business, but is planning a better service than ever. In view of the retirement of Mr. Bews, Mr. Edwin C. Child of New York City has been engaged as manager, and the directors believe that they have been particularly fortunate in their selection, which was made on the recommendation of Mr. Alexander Young, during his recent visit to the mainland, upon the endorsement of Mr. Wood of the St. Francis and Mr. de Wolfe of the Imperial Hotel, San Francisco.

Mr. Child is a hotel expert of large experience, and what is perhaps of equal importance, he is a broadminded man who has seen much of the world. As such, it is confidently expected that he will be fully competent to adapt the knowledge gained in his past career to the new environment in which he is now placed as manager of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel. He has been manager of the Yarmouth Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.; the Ocean House, Long Branch, N. J.; the York and the Garden, both in New York. Previously to these engagements, he was chief clerk of the Ponce de Leon, St. Augustine, Fla.; the Auditorium, Chicago, and the Victoria, New York.

Mr. Child is enthusiastic about the beautiful surroundings of the Hawaiian Hotel, and is sanguine of making it a financial success. Being a thoroughly up-to-date American, he believes that the surest way to attain that end is to give his patrons exactly what they demand, to give them sterling quality, rejecting all cheap substitutes. He strongly advises the immediate reopening of the dining-room, which was temporarily closed during the dull season, and it is understood that this will be done on or about December 1.

PITCHER BURNS IS A BUSTER

There is a strong possibility that one of the Pacific Coast aggregation of baseball players will content in the big Wild West Show in Honolulu. Mike Fisher was greatly interested when he saw the list of events for the cowboy carnival published in the Advertiser. "Say, our man Burns from the Texas League is the greatest broncho buster I ever saw, and I've seen some pretty clever ones," said Fisher after he read of the coming show. "If the Wild West Show people will permit him to enter, the Spalding team will put up the entire gate receipts on Burns."

Eben Low says that he will be glad to have Burns enter, as the contest is free for all, and one of the entries will be John Winters, who came all the way from Cheyenne for that purpose. If Burns enters as a representative from the lone star State, it will make a national affair out of the contest.

Everybody in town is talking cowboy show and the indications are that the crowd seeing it will be double that of two years ago.

The German ship Marie Hackfeld has completed the discharging of the fertilizer which she brought to this port and the general cargo will now be taken out as quickly as possible. About 1300 tons, consisting mainly of cement and liquors of various kinds, will be handled by the stevedores before the German vessel sails.